Irrigation Water Conveyance (ft)
High-Pressure, Underground, Plastic Pipeline

Definition

A pipeline and appurtenances installed in an irrigation system.

Scope

This standard applies to underground thermoplastic pipelines ranging from 1/2 in. to 18 in. in diameter that are closed to the atmosphere and that are subject to internal pressures of 80 lb/in.2 or greater.

The standard includes the design criteria and minimum installation requirements for high-pressure, plastic irrigation pipelines and specifications for the thermoplastic pipe.

Purpose

To prevent erosion or losses of water quality or damage to the land, to make possible proper management of irrigation water, and to reduce water conveyance losses.

Conditions where practice applies

All pipelines shall be planned and located to serve as an integral part of an irrigation water distribution or conveyance system designed to facilitate the conservation use and management of the soil and water resources on a farm or group of farms.

Water supplies, water quality, and rates of irrigation delivery for the area served by the pipelines shall be sufficient to make irrigation practical for the crops to be grown and the irrigation water application method to be used.

Plastic pipelines installed according to this standard shall be placed only in suitable soils where the bedding and backfill requirements can be fully met.

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Planning considerations

Water Quantity

1. Effects on components of the water budget, especially infiltration and evaporation.

2. Effects on downstream flows or aquifers that would affect other water uses or users.

3. Potential use for irrigation water management.

4. Effects of installing a pipeline on vegetation that may have been located next to the original conveyance.

Water Quality

1. Effects of installing the pipeline, replacing other types of conveyances, on channel erosion or the movement of sediment and soluble and sediment-attached substances carried by water.

2. Effects on the movement of dissolved substances into the soils and on percolation below the root zone or to ground water recharge.

3. Effects of controlled water delivery on the temperatures of water resources that could cause undesirable effects on aquatic and wildlife communities.

4. Effects on wetlands or water-related wildlife habitats.

5. Effects on the visual quality of water resources.

Design criteria

Working pressure and flow velocity. The minimum acceptable class of pipe shall be that having a pressure rating for water of 80 lb/in.2.

The pipeline shall be designed to meet all service requirements without an operating pressure, including hydraulic transients, or static pressure at any point greater than the pressure rating of the pipe used at that point. As a safety factor against surge or water hammer, the working pressure should not exceed 72 percent of the pressure rating of the pipe, nor should the design flow velocity at system capacity exceed 5 ft/s.

If either of these limits is exceeded, special consideration must be given to the flow conditions and measures taken to adequately protect the pipeline against surge.

Capacity. The design capacity of the pipeline shall be based on whichever of the following criteria is greater:

1. The capacity shall be sufficient to deliver the volume of water required to meet the peak-period consumptive use of the crop or crops to be irrigated.

2. The capacity shall be sufficient to provide an adequate stream for all methods of irrigation planned.

Friction losses. For design purposes, friction head losses shall be no less than those computed by the Hazen-Williams equation, using a roughness coefficient, C, equal to 150.

Outlets. Appurtenances required to deliver water from the pipeline to an individual sprinkler or to a lateral line of sprinklers or surface pipe located on the ground surface shall be known as outlets. Outlets shall have adequate capacity to deliver the design flow to the individual sprinkler, surface lateral line of sprinklers, or surface pipe at the design operating pressure.

Check valves. A check valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline where backflow may occur.

Pressure-relief valves. A pressure-relief valve shall be installed between the pump discharge and the pipeline if excessive can build up when all valves are closed. Pressure-relief valves shall be installed on the discharge side of the check valve where a reversal of flow may occur and at the end of the pipeline if needed to relieve surge at the end of the line.

Pressure-relief valves shall be no smaller than 1/4-in. nominal size for each inch of the pipeline diameter and shall be set to open at a pressure no greater than 5 lb/in.2 above the pressure rating of the pipe.

The pressure at which the valves start to open shall be marked on each pressure-relief valve. Adjustable pressure-relief valves shall be sealed or otherwise altered to prevent changing the adjustment from that marked on the valve.

Manufacturers of pressure-relief valves marketed for use under this standard shall provide capacity tables, based on performance tests, that give the discharge capacities of the valves at the maximum permissible pressure and differential pressure settings. Such tables shall be the basis for design of pressure setting and of acceptance of these valves.

Air-release valves. The three basic types of air-release valves for use on irrigation pipelines are described below:

An air-release valve, a continuously acting valve that has a small venting orifice, generally ranging between 1/16 and 3/8 in. in size. This valve releases pockets of air from the pipeline once the line is filled and under working pressure.

An air-and-vacuum valve, which has a large venting orifice, exhausts large quantities of air from the pipeline during filling and allows air to reenter the line and prevents a vacuum from forming during emptying. This type of valve is sometimes called air-vacuum-release valve or air-vent-and-vacuum-relief valve. It is not continuous acting because it does not allow further escape of air at working pressure once the valve closes.

A combination air valve is sometimes called a combination air-release and air-vacuum valve or combination air-and-vacuum-relief valve. It is continuous acting and combines the functions of both the air-release valve and the air-and-vacuum valve. Both valves are housed in one valve body.

If needed to provide positive means for air escape during filling and air entry while emptying, air-and-vacuum valves or combination air valves shall be installed at all summits, at the entrance, and at the end(s) of the pipeline. Such valves generally are needed at these locations if the line is truly closed to the atmosphere. However, they may not be needed if other features of the pipe system, such as permanently located sprinkler nozzles or other unclosed service outlets, adequately vent the particular location during filling and emptying operations.

The ratio of air-release valve diameter to pipe diameter for valves intended to release air when filling the pipe should not be less than 0.1 . However, small-diameter valves may be used to limit water hammer pressures by controlling air release where control of filling velocities is questionable. Equivalent valve outlet diameter of less than 0.1 are permitted for continuously acting air release valves. Adequate vacuum relief must be provided.

Air-release valves or combination air valves shall be used as needed to permit air to escape from the pipeline while the line is at working pressure. Small orifices of these types shall be sized according to the working pressure and venting requirements recommended by the valve manufacturer.

Manufacturers of air vales marketed for use under this standard shall provide dimensional data, which shall be the basis for selection and acceptance of these valves.

Drainage. Provision shall be made for completely draining the pipeline if a a hazard is imposed by freezing temperatures, drainage is recommended by the manufacturer of the pipe, or drainage of the line is specified, for the job. If provisions for drainage are required drainage outlets shall be located at all low places in the line. These outlets may drain into dry wells or to points of lower elevation. If drainage cannot be provided by gravity, provisions shall be made to empty the line by pumping or by other means.

Flushing. If provisions are needed for flushing the line free of sediment or other foreign material, a suitable valve shall be installed at the distal end of the pipeline.

Thrust control. Abrupt changes in pipeline grade, horizontal alinement, or reduction in pipe size normally require an anchor or thrust blocks to absorb any axial thrust of the pipeline. Thrust control may also be needed at the end of the pipeline and at in-line control valves.

Thrust blocks and anchors must be large enough to withstand the forces tending to move the pipe, including those of momentum and pressure as well as forces due to expansion and contraction.

The pipe manufacturer's recommendations for thrust control shall be followed. In absence of the pipe manufacturer's requirements, the following formula must be used in designing thrust blocks:

$$A = ((98HD^2)/B) * \sin(a/2)$$

Where:

A=Area of thrust block required in ft

H=Maximum working pressure in ft

D=Inside diameter of pipe in ft

B=Allowable passive pressure of the soil in lb/ft2

a=Deflection angle of pipe bend

Area of thrust blocks for dead ends and tees shall be 0.7 times the area of block required for a 90-deflection angle of pipe bend.

If adequate soil tests are not available, the passive soil pressure may be estimated from table 1.

Table 1. - Allowable soil bearing pressure

Natural soil material	Depth to center of thrust block			
	2ft	3ft	4ft	5ft
Sound bedrock	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Dense Sand and gravel mix. (angle int. fric. = 40 deg.)	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000
Dense fine to coarse sand (angle int. fric. = 35 deg.)	800	1,200	1,650	2,100
Silt and clay mixture (angle int. fric. = 25 deg.)	500	700	950	1,200
Soft clay and organic soils (angle int. fric. = 10 deg.)	200	300	400	500

Materials. All materials shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements indicated in "Specifications for Materials."

Plans and specifications

Plans and specifications for constructing high-pressure underground plastic pipeline shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purposes.

Irrigation Water Conveyance

High-Pressure, Underground, Plastic Pipeline Specifications

Installation

Minimum depth of cover. Pipe shall be installed at sufficient depth below the ground surface to provide protection from hazards imposed by traffic crossings, farming operations, freezing temperatures, or soil cracking. The minimum depth of cover for pipe susceptible to any of these hazards shall be:

Pipe diameter	Depth of cover
in	*in*
½ through 2½	18
3 through 5	24
6 or more	30

In areas where the pipe will not be susceptible to freezing and vehicular or cultivation hazards and the soils do not crack appreciably when dry, the minimum depth of cover may be reduced to:

Pipe diameter	Depth of cover
in	*in*
½ through 1½	6
2 through 3	12
4 through 6	18
More than 6	24

In cranberry bogs where the pipe is not susceptible to freezing and heavy equipment is never allowed, the minimum depth of cover may be 6 in for a 6-in diameter pipe and 12 in for a larger pipe.

The minimum cover for polyethylene pipe is 6 in but may be reduced to 2 in where conditions warrant. The minimum cover for PVC pipe in cranberry bogs, where the pipe is to be protected from freezing after winter flooding, shall be 12 in, if the winter flood equals or exceeds 12 in. Where the winter flood is less than 12 in, the top of the pipe shall be at least 24 in below the water surface. Solvent-welded joints shall be used at all connections of PVC pipe where peat and muck exist in their normal layered pattern. Rubber gasket joints may be used following normal bedding procedures where coarse sand or cement layers exist.

At low places on the ground surface, extra fill may be placed over the pipeline to provide the minimum depth of cover. The top width of the fill shall then be no less than 10 ft and the side slopes no steeper than 6:1. If extra protection is needed at vehicle crossings, encasement pipe or other approved methods may be used.

Trench construction. The trench at any point below the top of the pipe shall be only wide enough to permit the pipe to be easily placed and joined and to allow the initial backfill material to be uniformly placed under the haunches and along the side of the pipe. The maximum trench width shall be 36 in greater than the diameter of the pipe. If the trench is precision excavated and has a semicircular bottom that closely fits the pipe, the width shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe by more that 10 percent.

The trench bottom shall be uniform so that the pipe lies on the bottom without bridging. Clods, rocks, and uneven spots that can damage the pipe or cause nonuniform support shall be removed.

If rocks, boulders, or any other material that can damage the pipe are encountered, the trench bottom shall be undercut a minimum of 4 in below final grade and filled with bedding material consisting of sand or compacted fine-grained soils.

Pipelines having a diameter of ½ through 2½ in that are to be placed in areas not subject to vehicular loads and in soils that do not crack appreciably when dry may be placed by using "plow-in" equipment instead of conventional trenching.

Provisions shall be made to insure safe working conditions where unstable soil, trench depth, or other conditions can be hazardous to personnel working in the trench.

Placement. Care shall be taken to prevent permanent distortion and damage when handling the pipe during unusually warm or cold weather. The pipe shall be allowed to come within a few degrees of the temperature it will have after it is completely covered before placing the backfill, other than that needed for shading, or before connecting the pipe to other facilities. The pipe shall be uniformly and continuously supported over its entire length on firm stable material. Blocking or mounding shall not be used to bring the pipe to final grade.

For pipe with bell joints, bell holes shall be excavated in the bedding material, as needed, to allow for unobstructed assembly of the joint and to permit the body of the pipe to be in contact with the bedding material throughout its length.

Joints and connections. All joints and connections shall be designed and constructed to withstand the design maximum working pressure for the pipeline without leakage and to leave the inside of the line free of any obstruction that may tend to reduce its capacity below design requirements.

All fittings, such as couplings, reducers, bends, tees, and crosses, shall be installed according to the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

Fittings made of steel or other metals susceptible to corrosion shall be adequately protected by being wrapped with plastic tape or by being coated with a substance that has high corrosion-preventative qualities. If plastic tape is used, all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and coated with a primer compatible with the tape before wrapping.

Thrust blocks. Thrust blocks must be formed against a solid hand-excavated trench wall undamaged by mechanical equipment. They shall be constructed of concrete, and the space between the pipe and trench wall shall be filled to the height of the outside diameter of the pipe or as specified by the manufacturer.

Testing. The pipeline shall be tested for pressure strength, leakage, and proper functioning. The tests may be performed before backfilling or anytime after the pipeline is ready for service.

Tests for pressure strength and leaks shall be accomplished by inspecting the pipeline and appurtenances while the maximum working pressure is maintained and all joints and connections are uncovered, or by observing normal operation of the pipeline after it is put into service. Partial backfills needed to hold the pipe in place during testing shall be placed as specified in "Initial Backfill." Any leaks shall be repaired and the system retested.

The pipeline shall be tested to insure that it functions properly at design capacity. At or below design capacity there shall be no objectionable flow conditions. Objectionable flow conditions shall include water hammer, continuing unsteady delivery of water, damage to the pipeline, or detrimental discharge from control valves.

Initial backfill. Hand, mechanical, or water packing methods may be used.

The initial backfill material shall be soil or sand that is free from rocks or stones larger than 1 in. in diameter. At the time of placement, the moisture content of the material shall be such that the required degree of compaction can be obtained with the backfill method to be used. The initial backfill material shall be placed so that the pipe will not be displaced, excessively deformed, or damaged.

If backfilling is done by hand or mechanical means, the initial fill shall be compacted firmly around and above the pipe as required to provide adequate lateral support to the pipe.

If the water packing method is used, the pipeline first shall be filled with water. The initial backfill before wetting shall be of sufficient depth to insure complete coverage of the pipe after consolidation. Water packing is accomplished by adding enough water to diked reaches of the trench to thoroughly saturate the initial backfill without excessive pooling. After the backfill is saturated, the pipeline shall remain full until after the final backfill is made. The wetted fill shall be allowed to dry until firm before beginning the final backfill.

Final backfill. The final backfill material shall be free of large rocks, frozen clods, and other debris greater than 3 in. in diameter. The material shall be placed and spread in approximately uniform layers so that there will be no unfilled spaces in the backfill and the backfill will be level with the natural ground or at the design grade required to provide the minimum depth of cover after settlement. Rolling equipment shall not be used to consolidate the final backfill until the specified minimum depth of cover has been placed.

All special backfilling requirements of the pipe manufacturer shall be met.

Basis of acceptance. The acceptability of the pipeline shall be determined by inspections to check compliance with all the provisions of this standard with respect to the design of the line, the pipe and pipe marking, the appurtenances, and the minimum installation requirements.

Certifications and guarantee. If requested by the state conservation engineer, a qualified testing laboratory must certify with supporting test results that the pipe meets the requirements specified in this standard. The seal of approval of a recognized laboratory on pipe bearing one of the ASTM designations listed in this standard may be accepted for this certification.

The installing contractor shall certify that his or her installation complies with the requirements of this standard. He or she shall furnish a written guarantee that protects the owner against defective workmanship and materials for not less than 1 year. The certification identifies the manufacturer and markings of the pipe used.

Materials

Quality of plastic pipe. The compound used in manufacturing the pipe shall meet the requirements of one of the following materials:

1. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) as specified in ASTM–D–1784.

Material	Code classification
Type I, Grade 1	12454–B
Type I, Grade 2	12454–C
Type II, Grade 1	14333–D

2. Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) as specified in ASTM–D–1788.

Material	Code classification
Type I, Grade 2	5–2–2
Type I, Grade 3	3–5–5
Type II, Grade 1	4–4–5

3. Polyethylene (PE) as specified in ASTM–D–1248.

Material	Code classification
Grade P14, Class C	IC–P14
Grade P23, Class C	IIC–P23
Grade P33, Class C	IIIC–P33
Grade P34, Class C	IVC–P34

The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign matter, or other defects. The pipe shall be as uniform in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties as is commercially practicable.

Pipe requirements. All pipe installed under this standard shall be pressure rated for water.

The relationship between standard dimension ratios, dimensions, hydrostatic design stresses, and pressure ratings shall be determined by one of the following formulas:

For PVC, ABS, and PE pipe with outside diameter controlled:

$$\frac{2S}{P} = \frac{D_o}{t} - 1 \text{ or } \frac{2S}{P} = R - 1$$

For PE pipe with inside diameter controlled:

$$\frac{2S}{P} = \frac{D_i}{t} + 1 \text{ or } \frac{2S}{P} = R + 1$$

Where:

S = hydrostatic design stress, in lb/in².
P = pressure rating in lb/in².
D_o = average outside diameter in in.
D_i = average inside diameter in in.
t = minimum wall thickness in in.
R = standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR).

Hydrostatic design stresses for the plastic pipe material are given in table 1.

Iron pipe size (IPS) (outside diameter same as that for iron pipe sizes) and I.D. controlled PE pipe manufactured, tested, and marked to meet one of the following ASTM specifications shall be acceptable under this standard. Water pressure ratings and pertinent dimensions for this pipe are given tables in 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

ASTM—	Standard specification for—
D-1785 ...	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120
D-2241 ...	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-PR)
D-2672 ...	Bell-End Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe
D-2740 ...	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Tubing
D-1527 ...	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80
D-2282 ...	Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)
D-2104 ...	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40
D-2239 ...	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-PR)
D-2447 ...	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, based on outside diameter
D-2737 ...	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Tubing
D-3035 ...	Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, (SDR-PR), based on controlled outside diameter
F-771.....	Polyethylene (PE) Thermoplastic High-Pressure Irrigation Pipeline Systems

Plastic irrigation pipe (PIP) shall meet the requirements of ASTM-D-2241 or of ASTM-D-2282 except that:

1. The outside diameters, wall thicknesses, and tolerances given in table 2 shall apply.
2. The sustained pressure test shall not be required.
3. The burst pressure tests shall be performed according to the procedures listed in ASTM-D-2241 or D-2282 and shall meet the applicable requirements given in these ASTM's or those listed below for the standard dimension ratios (SDR's) currently not included in ASTM-D-2241 or D-2282.

Burst pressure requirements for water at 23° C (73.4° F) for PVC 1120 and PVC 1220 plastic pipe are:

SDR	Minimum burst pressure[1]
	lb/in²
51	260

[1]The design stress levels used to drive these test pressures are: PVC 1120-6,400 lb/in²; PVC 1220-6,400 lb/in².

Burst pressure requirements for water at 23° C (73.4° F) for ABS plastic pipe are:

SDR	Minimum burst pressure[1]	
	ABS 2112	ABS 1316
	lb/in²	lb/in²
32.5	420	380
41	—	300

[1]The fiber stresses used to drive these test pressures are: ABS 2112-6,600 lb/in²; ABS 1316-6,000 lb/in². To simplify testing, minor adjustments have been made to keep the test pressures uniform.

Markings. Markings on the pipe shall include the following, which shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 5 ft:

1. Nominal pipe size (for example, 2 in).
2. Type of plastic pipe material, by designation code (for example, PVC 1120).
3. Pressure rating, in lb/in², for water at 23°C (73.4°F) (for example, 160 lb/in²).
4. Specification designation with which the pipe complies:
   a. For IPS-size pipe, the ASTM designation (for example, D-2241).
      Pipe meeting one of the ASTM designations listed for IPS-size pipe and intended for the transport of potable water shall also be marked with the seal of a recognized laboratory making the evaluation for this purpose.
   b. For plastic irrigation pipe, the designation PIP.
5. Manufacturer's name (or trademark) and code.

Fittings and couplers. All fittings and couplers shall meet or exceed the same strength requirements as those of the pipe and shall be made of material that is recommended for use with the pipe.

Listed below are the ASTM standard specifications for fittings suitable for use with IPS-size pipe and inside diameter controlled PE pipe covered by this standard:

ASTM—	Standard specification for—
D-2466 ...	Socket-type Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40
D-2467 ...	Socket-type Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 80
D-2468 ...	Socket-type Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Fittings, Schedule 40
D-2609 ...	Plastic Insert Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe
D-2683 ...	Socket-type Polyethlene Fittings for SDR 11.0 Polyethylene Pipe
D-3139 ...	Standard Specification for Plastic Pressure Pipe using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
D-3261 ...	Butt Heat Fusion Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Fittings for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe and Tubing

Plastic irrigation pipe (PIP) shall have belled ends or separate couplers and fittings that are suitable for joining the pipe and appurtenances by solvent cement, rubber gaskets, or other methods recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Such fittings and joints shall be capable of withstanding a working pressure equal to or greater than that for the pipe.

Solvent cement joints. Solvent for solvent cement joints shall conform to ASTM Specification D–2564 for PVC pipe and fittings and to D–2235 for ABS pipe and fittings.

Solvent cement joints shall be used and constructed according to the recommendations of the pipe manufacturer.

Rubber gasket joints. Rubber gasket joints shall conform to ASTM Specification D–3139.

Table 1.—Hydrostatic design stress and designation—plastic pipe

Plastic pipe material	Hydrostatic design stress	Designation
	lb/in²	
PVC Type I, Grade 1	2,000	PVC 1120
PVC Type I, Grade 2	2,000	PVC 1220
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,000	PVC 2110
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,250	PVC 2112
PVC Type II, Grade 1	1,600	PVC 2116
ABS Type I, Grade 2	800	ABS 1208
ABS Type I, Grade 2	1,000	ABS 1210
ABS Type I, Grade 3	1,600	ABS 1316
ABS Type II, Grade 1	1,250	ABS 2112
PE Grade P14	400	PE 1404
PE Grade P23	500	PE 2305
PE Grade P23	630	PE 2306
PE Grade P33	630	PE 3306
PE Grade P34	630	PE 3406
PE Grade P34	800	PE 3408

Table 2.—PVC and ABS plastic irrigation pipe (PIP)
(Nonthreaded)

Nominal pipe size (in)	SDR	PVC pressure rating (lb/in²) Material 1120 1220	2116	2112	2110	Dimension and tolerance: Wall thickness Min (in)	Tolerance (in)	Outside diameter Average (in)	± Tolerance Avg. O.D. (in)	Max and Min (in)	ABS pressure rating (lb/in²) Material 1316	2112	1210
4	51	80				0.081	+0.020	4.130	0.009	0.050			
	41	100	80			.101	+.020				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.127	+.020				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.159	+.020				125	100	80
6	51	80				.120	+.020	6.140	.011	.050			
	41	100	80			.150	+.020				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.189	+.023				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.236	+.028				125	100	80
8	51	80				.160	+.020	8.160	.015	.070			
	41	100	80			.199	+.024				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.251	+.031				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.314	+.038				125	100	80
10	51	80				.200	+.024	10.200	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.249	+.030				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.314	+.038				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.392	+.047				125	100	80
12	51	80				.240	+.029	12.240	.015	.075			
	41	100	80			.299	+.036				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.377	+.045				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.471	+.056				125	100	80
14	51	80				.280	+.034	14.280	.021	.075			
	41	100	80			.348	+.042				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.439	+.053				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.549	+.066				125	100	80
15	51	80				.300	+.036	15.300	.023	.075			
	41	100	80			.373	+.045				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.471	+.057				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.588	+.071				125	100	80
16	51	80				.314	+.038	16.314	.024	.075			
	41	100	80			.390	+.047				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.492	+.059				100	80	
	26	160	125	100	80	.615	+.074				125	100	80
18	51	80				.367	+.044	18.367	.027	.100			
	41	100	80			.456	+.127				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.575	+.069				100	80	
21	51	80				.432	+.05	21.432	.033	.100			
	41	100	80			.538	+.15				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.678	+.081				100	80	
24	51	80				.486	+.058	24.486[4]	.036	.125			
	41	100	80			.605	+.169				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.763	+.092				100	80	
27	51	80				.548	+.066	27.548	.047	.125			
	41	100	80			.682	+.19				80		
	32.5	125	100	80		.860	+.103				100	80	

Table 3.—PVC and ABS thermoplastic pipe (SDR–PR)—(IPS)

(Nonthreaded)

(PVC–ASTM–D–2241) (ABS–ASTM–D–2282)

Nominal pipe size (in)	SDR	PVC pressure rating (lb/in²) Material 1120 1220	2116	2112	2110	Dimension and tolerance: Wall thickness Min (in)	Wall thickness Tolerance (in)	Outside diameter Average (in)	Outside diameter ± Tolerance Avg. O.D. (in)	Outside diameter ± Tolerance Max and Min (in)	ABS pressure rating (lb/in²) Material 1316	2112	1210	1208
½	17					0.060	+0.020	0.804	0.004	0.008	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.062	+.020			.008	250	200	160	125
¾	21	200	160	125	100	.060	+.020	1.050	.004	.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.062	+.020			.010	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.078	+.020			.010	250	200	160	125
1	26	160	125	100	80	.060	+.020	1.315	.005	.015	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.063	+.020			.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.077	+.020			.010	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.097	+.020			.010	250	200	160	125
1¼	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+.020	1.660	.055	.015	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.064	+.020			.015	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.079	+.020			.015	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.098	+.020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.123	+.020			.012	250	200	160	125
1½	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+.020	1.900	.006	.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.073	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.090	+.020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.112	+.020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.141	+.020			.012	250	200	160	125
2	32.5	125	100	80		.060	+.020	2.375	.006	.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.091	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.113	+.020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.140	+.020			.012	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.176	+.021			.012	250	200	160	125
2½	32.5	125	100	80		.083	+.020	2.875	.007	.030	100	80		
	26	160	125	100	80	.110	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.137	+.020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.169	+.020			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.213	+.026			.015	250	200	160	125
3	32.5	125	100	80		.108	+.020	3.500	.008	.030				
	26	160	125	100	80	.135	+.020			.030	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.167	+.020			.030	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.206	+.025			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.259	+.031			.015	250	200	160	125
3½	41	100	80			.098	+.020	4.000	.008	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.123	+.020			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.154	+.020			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.190	+.023			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.235	+.028			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.296	+.036			.015	250	200	160	125
4	41	100	80			.110	+.020	4.500	.009	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.138	+.020			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.173	+.021			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.214	+.026			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.265	+.032			.015	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.333	+.040			.015	250	200	160	125

Table 3.—PVC and ABS thermoplastic pipe (SDR–PR)—(IPS)—Continued

(PVC–ASTM–D–2241) (Nonthreaded) (ABS–ASTM–D–2282)

Nominal pipe size (in)	SDR	PVC pressure rating (lb/in²) Material 1120 1220	2116	2112	2110	Dimension and tolerance: Wall thickness Min (in)	Tolerance (in)	Outside diameter Average (in)	± Tolerance Avg. O.D. (in)	Max and Min (in)	ABS pressure rating (lb/in²) Material 1316	2112	1210	1208
5	41	100	80			.136	+.020	5.563	.010	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.171	+.021			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.214	+.027			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.265	+.032			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.327	+.039			.030	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.412	+.049			.030	250	200	160	125
6	41	100	80			.162	+.020	6.625	.011	.050				
	32.5	125	100	80		.204	+.024			.050				
	26	160	125	100	80	.255	+.031			.050	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.316	+.038			.050	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.390	+.047			.035	200	160	125	100
	13.5	315	250	200	160	.491	+.059			.035	250	200	160	125
8	41	100	80			.210	+.025	8.625	.015	.075				
	32.5	125	100	80		.265	+.032			.075				
	26	160	125	100	80	.332	+.040			.075	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.410	+.049			.075	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.508	+.061			.045				
10	41	100	80			.262	+.031	10.750	.015	.075				
	32.5	125	100	80		.331	+.040			.075				
	26	160	125	100	80	.413	+.050			.075	125	100	80	
	21	200	160	125	100	.511	+.061			.075	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.632	+.076			.050				
12	41	100	80			.311	+.037	12.750	.015	.075				
	32.5	125	100	80		.392	+.047			.075				
	26	160	125	100	80	.490	+.059			.075	125	100	80	63
	21	200	160	125	100	.606	+.073			.075	160	125	100	80
	17	250	200	160	125	.750	+.090			.060				
16	41	100	80			.389	+.047	16.00	.019	.160				
	32.5	125	100	80		.492	+.059			.160				
	26	160	125	100	80	.615	+.074			.160	125	100	80	
18	41	100	80			.439	+.061	18.36	.019	.180				
	32.5	125	100	80		.554	+.066			.180				
	26	160	125	100	80	.692	+.083			.180	125	100	80	
20	41	100	80			.488	+.068	20.40	.023	.200				
	32.5	125	100	80		.615	+.074			.200				
	26	160	125	100	80	.769	+.092			.200	125	100	80	
24	41	100	80			.585	+.082	24.00	.031	.240				
	32.5	125	100	80		.738	+.088			.240				
	26	160	125	100	80	.923	+.111			.240	125	100	80	

Table 4.—Polyethylene plastic pipe (SDR–PR)—I.D. controlled

(Nonthreaded)

(PE–ASTM–D–2239)

Nominal pipe size (in)	SDR	Pressure rating (lb/in²) Material[1] 3306 3406 2306	2305	1404	Wall thickness Minimum (in)	Tolerance + (in)	Inside diameter (in)	Tolerance + (in)	Tolerance − (in)
½	15	80			0.060	0.020	0.622	0.010	0.010
	11.5	100	80		.060	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.069	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.069	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.117	.020			
¾	15	80			.060	.020	.824	.010	.015
	11.5	100	80		.072	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.092	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.118	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.155	.020			
1	15	80			.070	.020	1.049	.010	.020
	11.5	100	80		.091	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.117	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.150	.020			
	5.3	200	160	125	.198	.024			
1¼	15	80			.092	.020	1.380	.010	.020
	11.5	100	80		.120	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.153	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.197	.024			
	5.3	200	160	125	.260	.031			
1½	15	80			.107	.020	1.610	.015	.020
	11.5	100	80		.140	.020			
	9	125	100	80	.179	.020			
	7	160	125	100	.230	.028			
	5.3	200	160	125	.304	.036			
2	15	80			.138	.020	2.067	.015	.020
	11.5	100	80		.180	.022			
	9	125	100	80	.230	.028			
	7	160	125	100	.295	.035			
	5.3	200	160	125	.390	.047			
2½	15	80			.165	.020	2.469	.015	.025
	11.5	100	80		.215	.025			
3	15	80			.205	.020	3.068	.015	.030
	11.5	100	80		.267	.032			
4	15	80			.268	.032	4.026	.015	.035
	11.5	100	80		.350	.042			
6	15	80			.404	.048	6.065	.020	.035
	11.5	100	80		.527	.063			

[1]For the material PE 3408, the SDR's are 5.3, 7.0, 9.0, and 15.0 and their respective pressure ratings (lb/in²) are 250, 200, 160, and 100.

Table 5.—Polyethylene plastic pipe (SDR–PR)—O.D. controlled (IPS)
(Nonthreaded)

(PE–ASTM–D–3035)

Nominal pipe size (in)	SDR	Pressure rating (lb/in²) Material[1] 3306 3406 2306	2305	1404	Wall thickness Minimum (in)	Wall thickness Tolerance + (in)	Outside diameter (in)	Outside diameter Tolerance + (in)	Outside diameter Tolerance – (in)
½	17	80			0.062	0.020	0.840	0.004	0.004
	13.5	100	80		.062	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.076	.020			
¾	17	80			.062	.020	1.050	.004	.004
	13.5	100	80		.078	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.095	.021			
1	17	80			.077	.020	1.315	.005	.005
	13.5	100	80		.097	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.119	.026			
1¼	17	80			.098	.020	1.660	.005	.005
	13.5	100	80		.123	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.151	.026			
1½	17	80			.112	.020	1.900	.006	.006
	13.5	100	80		.141	.020			
	11	125	100	80	.173	.026			
2	17	80			.140	.020	2.375	.006	.006
	13.5	100	80		.176	.021			
	11	125	100	80	.216	.026			
3	17	80			.206	.025	3.500	.008	.008
	13.5	100	80		.259	.031			
	11	125	100	80	.318	.038			
4	17	80			.264	.032	4.500	.009	.009
	13.5	100	80		.333	.040			
	11	125	100	80	.409	.049			
6	17	80			.390	.047	6.625	.011	.011
	13.5	100	80		.491	.059			
	11	125	100	80	.602	.072			

[1]For the material PE 3408, the SDR's are 11, 13.5, 17, and 21 and their respective pressure ratings (lb/in²) are 160, 125, 100, and 80.

Table 6a.—Water pressure ratings for schedules 40 and 80 unthreaded plastic pipe: polyvinyl chloride

Nominal size (in)	Average inside diameter (in)		(PVC–ASTM–D–1785 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe) Working pressure rating (lb/in²)							
			PVC 1120 1220		PVC 2116		PVC 2112		PVC 2110	
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80
½	0.622	0.546	600	850	480	680	370	530	300	420
¾	.824	.742	480	690	390	550	300	430	240	340
1	1.049	.957	450	630	360	500	280	390	220	320
1¼	1.380	1.278	370	520	290	420	230	320	180	260
1½	1.610	1.500	330	470	260	380	210	290	170	240
2	2.067	1.939	280	400	220	320	170	250	140	200
2½	2.469	2.323	300	420	240	340	190	260	150	210
3	3.068	2.900	260	370	210	300	160	230	130	190
3½	3.548	3.364	240	350	190	280	150	220	120	170
4	4.026	3.826	220	320	180	260	140	200	110	160
5	5.047	4.813	190	290	160	230	120	180	100	140
6	6.065	5.761	180	280	140	220	110	170	90	140
8	7.981	7.625	160	250	120	200	100	150	80	120
10	10.020	9.564	140	230	110	190	90	150		120
12	11.938	11.376	130	230	110	180	80	140		110

Table 6b.—Water pressure ratings for schedules 40 and 80 unthreaded plastic pipe: acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene

Nominal size (in)	Average inside diameter (in)		(ABS–ASTM–D–1527 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe) Working pressure rating (lb/in²)							
			ABS 1316		ABS 2112		ABS 1210		ABS 1208	
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80
½	0.622	0.546	430	680	370	530	300	420	240	340
¾	.824	.742	390	550	300	430	240	340	190	280
1	1.049	.957	360	500	280	390	220	320	180	250
1¼	1.380	1.278	290	420	230	330	180	260	150	210
1½	1.610	1.500	260	380	210	290	170	240	130	190
2	2.067	1.939	220	320	170	250	140	200	110	160
2½	2.469	2.323	240	340	190	270	150	210	120	170
3	3.068	2.900	210	300	160	230	130	190	100	150
3½	3.548	3.364	190	280	150	220	120	170	90	140
4	4.026	3.826	180	260	140	200	110	160	90	130
5	5.047	4.813	160	230	120	180	100	140	80	120
6	6.065	5.761	140	220	110	170	90	140		110
8	7.981	7.625	120	200	100	150	80	120		100
10	10.020	9.564	110	190	90	150		120		90
12	11.938	11.376	110	180	80	140		110		90

Table 6c.—Water pressure ratings for schedules 40 and 80 unthreaded plastic pipe: polyethylene

Nominal size (in)	Average inside diameter (in)		(PE-ASTM-D-2104 Schedule 40 Pipe) Working pressure rating (lb/in²)			(PE-ASTM-D-2447 Schedule 40 and 80 Pipe) Working pressure rating (lb/in²)					
			PE 2306 3306 3406	PE 2305	PE 1404	PE 2306 3306 3406		PE 2305		PE 1404	
	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80	Sch. 40	Sch. 80
½	0.622	0.546	190	150	120	188	267	149	212	119	170
¾	.824	.742	150	120	100	152	217	120	172	96	137
1	1.049	.957	140	110	90	142	199	113	158	90	126
1¼	1.380	1.278	120	90		116	164	92	130		104
1½	1.610	1.500	100	80		104	148	83	118		94
2	2.067	1.939	90			87	127		101		81
2½	2.469	2.323	100	80		96	134		106		85
3	3.068	2.900	80			83	118		94		
3½	3.548	3.364					109		86		
4	4.026	3.826					102		81		
5	5.047	4.813					91				
6	6.065	5.761					88				

NOTE: Ratings for ASTM-D-2104 Schedule pipe are based on inside diameter control; ratings for ASTM-D-2447 Schedule pipe are based on outside diameter control.

Table 7.—Polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride plastic tubing

Nominal size (in)	Outside diameter (in)	Inside diameter (in) (PE-ASTM-D-2737) PE 2306 3306 3406 3408	(PE-ASTM-D-2737) PE 2305	(PVC-ASTM-D-2740) PVC 1120 1220	(PVC-ASTM-D-2740) PVC 2116	(PVC-ASTM-D-2740) PVC 2112	(PVC-ASTM-D-2740) PVC 2110	Pressure rating (lb/in²)
½	0.625	0.487	0.453	0.501	0.501	0.501	0.501	160
⅝	.750	.584	.544					160
¾	.875	.681	.635	.751	.751	.751	.745	160
1	1.125	.875	.817	1.001	1.001	.993	.959	160
1¼	1.375	1.069	.999	1.251	1.245	1.213	1.171	160
1½	1.625	1.263	1.159					160
2	2.125	1.653	1.543					160

Table 8.—Pressure rating factors for PVC and PE pipe for water at elevated temperatures

Temperature deg F	PVC factor	PE factor
73.4	1.00	1.00
80	.88	.92
90	.75	.81
100	.62	.70
110	.50	—
120	.40	—
130	.30	—
140	.22	—

NOTE: To obtain the pipe's reduced pressure rating because of water temperatures above 73.4 deg F, multiply normal pressure rating by the appropriate factor from table.

COLORADO SUPPLEMENT
IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE
HIGH-PRESSURE, UNDERGROUND, PLASTIC PIPELINE, (CO-430-DD)

GENERAL

Construction operations shall be carried out in a manner to ensure that erosion, air and water pollution are minimized and held within legal limits.

Equipment and methods used in construction shall be in accordance with the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Water Quantity. Surface water quantity, locally and downstream, are generally improved by the reduction of seepage and evaporation. Reduced diversion needed to compensate for previous delivery losses also improves quantity. Deep percolation or ground water recharge that may have occurred before the practice was installed, may be significantly reduced. If downstream base flow had previously occurred because of seepage from other conveyances, it could be eliminated or significantly reduced.

Wildlife or aquatic habitat that had depended on seepage from the irrigation water conveyance will be decreased.

Water Quality. Ground water quality effects from infiltration of poor quality water would be eliminated or significantly reduced. Deep percolation of saline water may be avoided. Sediment or sediment-attached substances discharged to downstream watercourses will be eliminated since no streambank or bed erosion would occur. Temperature increases common in an open conveyance may be eliminated by the pipeline.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Pressure Relief Valves. Pressure relief valves shall meet the minimum requirements of Colorado Standard Plan (CO-SSP) nos. 71A, 71B, and 71C. Pressure relief valves and air release valves may both be attached to the same riser pipe.

Vents and Air Release Valves. Vents and air release valves shall meet the minimum requirements of CO-SSP nos. 69 and 70.

If the construction area permits, the most efficient location of the pipe inlet vent is as follows:

$L = 1.76*V*D$

L = Distance of the vent downstream from the pipe entrance (ft.)
V = Average pipe flow velocity, (ft./sec.)
D = Inside diameter of pipe (ft.)

All air release valves, except those at ends of pipelines, shall be a combination continuous acting air vent and vacuum relief valve.

Check Valves. In-line check valves installed in an irrigation pipeline to prevent pollution to the water source from chemigation injection shall meet the regulations of the Colorado Department of Agriculture. In-line chemigation check valve systems shall have, as a minimum, the following features:

a. An automatic quick-closing, spring-assisted check valve, located in the main line of the irrigation supply line.

b. An automatic low-pressure drain valve, located between the check valve and the irrigation water source.

c. An automatic vacuum relief valve, located between the check valve and the irrigation supply source.

d. An inspection port or viewing device, located in such a manner that the inlet to the low-pressure drain can be observed.

Drainage and Flushing. The minimum pipe diameter required for drainage and flushing shall be 2 inches. Ball valves are suggested for use on drain pipes.

Pipe External Loading. The pipe design shall consider any live loads that may be present. Any pipeline installed under or adjacent to a roadway shall be designed for an H-20 truck loading. Construction activity and some farm implements may also require specific pipe designs using an H-20 truck loading.

West NTC Engineering Technical Note No. W-22, shall be used to calculate pipe external loads to determine the required pipe Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR) and the type and density required for the pipe backfill.

Inlet and Outlet Structures. Pipeline inlet and outlet structures shall conform to Soil Conservation Service Standard and Specification No. 587.

INSTALLATION

Minimum Depth of Cover. The minimum depth of cover over the pipeline shall be as follows:

PIPE DIAMETER (IN.)	MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER (IN.)
1/2 - 2 1/2	18
3 - 5	24
6 - 27	30

Trench Construction. For 4 in. through 18 in. diameter pipe sizes, the minimum trench width shall be 18 inches greater than the pipe diameter for vertical walled trenches and 12 inches greater than the pipe diameter for trenches with sloped sidewalls, (see Figure 1). The minimum trench width for pipe sizes larger than 18 inches shall be 36 inches greater than the pipe diameter for vertical walled trenches and 18 inches greater than the pipe diameter for trenches with sloped sidewalls, (see Figure 2). This minimum trench width criteria will not apply if precision excavation methods are used.

Thrust Blocks. Concrete used for thrust blocks shall be allowed to cure for three days, minimum, prior to backfilling or pressurizing the pipe.

Initial Backfill. All initial backfill shall have a maximum particle size of one (1) inch. The finished initial backfill for 18" diameter and smaller pipes shall extend to the top of the pipe, (see figure 1). Initial backfill for 20 inch diameter and larger pipes shall be coarse sand or gravel, and shall extend from the pipe bedding to a minimum depth equal to 70 percent of the pipe diameter, (see figure 2).

Compaction shall be accomplished by either water packing or by hand or hand directed mechanical means.

Water Packing shall be accomplished as described in NHCP-430-DD, except the initial and final backfill shall be of sufficient depth to cover the top of the pipe after consolidation. The pipe shall be filled gradually, (less than 1 feet per second), prior to water packing, and enough water shall be added to the pipe trench to saturate the initial backfill.

Compaction by hand or hand directed mechanical means shall be accomplished in 4 inch to 6 inch lifts. Initial backfill shall be compacted to a density no less than the density of the trench sidewalls as excavated in virgin soil and in non-boggy conditions.

Final Backfill. The final backfill within 9-inches of the top of the pipe shall be soil or sand free of hard earth clods or stones greater than 1-inch diameter. The remaining final backfill shall be free of rocks or clods greater than 6-inches diameter. The backfill shall be placed to the level of natural ground, or to the design grade required to provide the minimum depth of cover after settlement.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Specific requirements for the operation and maintenance of high pressure irrigation pipelines shall be included on the standard plan, (O&M-430DD). Operation and maintenance needs shall be discussed with the cooperator prior to design and construction of the practice. A complete operation and maintenance plan shall be included with the construction plans and specifications for the practice.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications for constructing high-pressure underground plastic pipeline shall be in keeping with this standard and shall describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

Specific requirements for the type, grade, and class of pipe shall be shown on the drawings.

Specific requirements for the type and material classification of pipe trench backfill shall be shown on the drawings.

The required method of testing shall be shown on the drawings.

Construction specifications shall be in accordance with "Colorado Construction Specification for Plastic Pipe Conduits".

PLASTIC PIPE TRENCH DETAILS

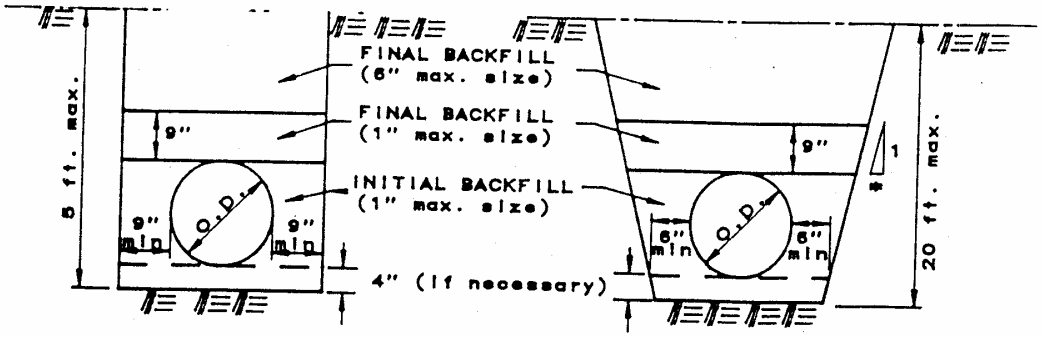

FIGURE 1 – 4" TO 18" DIA. PIPE

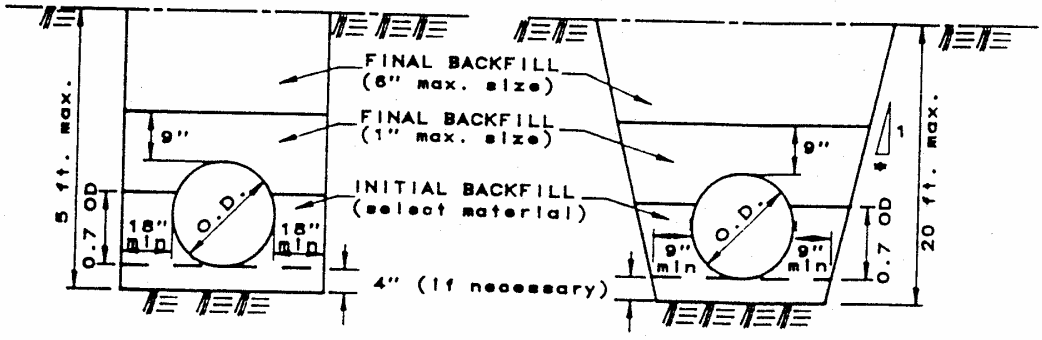

FIGURE 2 – 20" DIA. AND GREATER

NOTES:

1. *, Trench slope will vary as needed for construction safety in accordance with OSHA requirements and site conditions.
2. The trench will be overexcavated 4" and backfilled to grade where the in-situ materials are unacceptable for pipe bedding.
3. Unless otherwise specified, "select material" for initial backfill will be coarse sand or gravel with 1" maximum size.

Supplement to: CO-430-DD	U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE COLORADO	STANDARD DWG NO. CO-430.2D SHEET 5 OF 5 DATE 3/92